

PARTY	PARTY LEADER	IDEOLOGICAL ORIENTATION	STATED POLITICAL POSITIONS AND KEY FACTS
<p><b>Likud</b></p> 	<p><b>Benjamin Netanyahu</b> (Prime Minister)</p> 	<p><b>Right</b></p>	<p>Likud places a strong emphasis on security and presents Prime Minister Netanyahu as the only viable leader with a proven track record on security.</p> <p>Netanyahu has been on record in 2009 in support of the two-state solution although more recently he has displayed ambivalence.</p> <p>The party has a fiscally conservative economic agenda, though this is secondary to security-diplomatic issues.</p>
<p><b>United Right</b></p> 	<p><b>Rafi Peretz</b></p> 	<p><b>Right</b></p>	<p>Comprised of Jewish Home, the National Union, and Jewish Power, the party includes religious-Zionists and territorial nationalists, is staunchly opposed to a Palestinian state, and actively promotes the expansion of settlements and Israeli annexation of Area C in the West Bank.</p> <p>In December 2018, party leader Naftali Bennett announced he and Justice Minister Ayelet Shaked would be leaving to form The New Right. In February 2019, the Jewish Home formed a technical merger with Jewish Power, who are adherents to the teachings of Meir Kahane. Kahane's party Kach were banned from the Knesset in the 1980s for racism.</p>
<p><b>Hayemin Hachadash</b> (The New Right)</p> 	<p><b>Naftali Bennett</b> (Education Minister) &amp; <b>Ayelet Shaked</b> (Justice Minister)</p> 	<p><b>Right</b></p>	<p>New party formed by former Jewish Home ministers Naftali Bennett and Ayelet Shaked due to their long-held ambition to win more secular, middle-class Israeli voters – a mission hampered by Jewish Home's affiliation with the National-Religious sector and the influence of settler Rabbis.</p> <p>Bennett and Shaked are opposed to a two-state solution, support the expansion of settlements and Israeli annexation of Area</p>

			C in the West Bank
<p><b>Yisrael Beiteinu</b> (Israel is our home)</p> 	<p><b>Avigdor Lieberman</b> (former Defence Minister)</p> 	<b>Right</b>	<p>Nationalist party dominated by its leader, Avigdor Lieberman. It is hawkish on security issues.</p> <p>The party favours a regional agreement on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which would include the transfer of Arab-Israeli populated territories to a Palestinian state in exchange for West Bank settlement blocs.</p> <p>The party was a member of the current Government from May 2016-November 2018, when Lieberman resigned as Defence Minister over opposition to the government's decision to agree to a ceasefire with Hamas. Lieberman has stated his willingness to join a future Netanyahu coalition.</p>
<p><b>Zehut</b> (identity)</p> 	<p><b>Moshe Feiglin</b></p> 	<b>Libertarian Right</b>	<p>Far right on security / diplomatic issues and supports the concept of the Greater Land of Israel and Israeli sovereignty over the Temple Mount and the ultimate rebuilding of the Jewish Temple.</p> <p>In social terms, Zehut is considered libertarian. It supports the separation of religion and state, revamping Israel's education system to resemble the US voucher program, aggressive free-market economic policies, and regulated legalization of cannabis based on restrictions on the sale of alcohol and the restrictions already in use where Cannabis is legal.</p>
<b>Shas</b>	<b>Aryeh Deri</b>	<b>Ultra-Orthodox</b> Social: <b>Right</b> Economic:	A Sephardi ultra-Orthodox party. It pushes for a strong role for religion in the public space and generally avoids expressing

	<p>(Minister of Development of the Negev and Galilee)</p> 	<p><b>Centre-left</b></p>	<p>opinion on security and foreign affairs issues.</p> <p>Main economic goal is the protection of funding for ultra-Orthodox institutions.</p> <p>Current party leader Aryeh Deri faces a new wave of indictments relating to tax fraud, money laundering, obstruction of justice and breach of trust. Deri previously served 22 months in prison from 2000-2002 for taking bribes while interior minister in the 1990s.</p> <p>Their voters are overwhelmingly ultra-Orthodox and traditional Sephardim.</p>
<p><b>Yahadut HaTorah</b> (United Torah Judaism)</p> 	<p><b>Yaakov Litzman</b> (Deputy Minister of Health)</p> 	<p><b>Ultra-Orthodox</b></p>	<p>An Ashkenazi ultra-Orthodox party established as a merger between Agudat Yisrael and Degel HaTorah.</p> <p>The main goal of the party is to secure funding for ultra-Orthodox institutions and interests as well as increasing welfare provisions for large families. Security and diplomatic issues are not the party's main concern.</p> <p>Their voters are overwhelmingly ultra-Orthodox.</p>
<p><b>Kulanu</b> (All of us)</p> 	<p><b>Moshe Kahlon</b> (Finance Minister)</p> 	<p><b>Centre</b></p>	<p>Kulanu focuses on issues relating to the cost of living and have placed an emphasis on tackling monopolies – especially the electricity, ports and land authority – and enforcing competition.</p> <p>Party leader Moshe Khalon is a former Likud member and is sceptical about a Palestinian partner for peace. However he is open to a territorial compromise and has criticised new settlement construction.</p>
<p><b>Blue and White</b></p>	<p><b>Benny Gantz</b></p>	<p><b>Centre</b></p>	<p>A merger of the Israel Resilience Party of former IDF Chief of Staff, Benny Gantz and Yair Lapid's Yesh Atid. Other top spots are held by two other former Chiefs of Staff,</p>

		<p>Moshe Yaalon and Gaby Ashkenazi. Gantz is the primary challenger to Netanyahu as the most popular candidate for the Prime Minister seat.</p> <p>Their policy platform proposes negotiations with the Palestinians based on retaining the largest settlement blocs in the West Bank and a continued Israeli presence in the Jordan Valley. The platform also includes a promise to pass legislation permitting same-sex civil unions and surrogacy by same-sex couples; a commitment to implement a currently frozen deal to expand the pluralistic Jewish prayer pavilion at the Western Wall; and a commitment to enshrine the value of equality in a Basic Law.</p>
<p><b>Gesher</b> (Bridge)</p> 	<p><b>Orly Levy -Abekasis</b></p> 	<p><b>Centre</b></p> <p>Orly Levy-Abekasis split from Avigdor Lieberman's Yisrael Beiteinu party in 2017. She is a popular Knesset member, and daughter of David Levy, a member of the Likud Party in the 1990s and former Foreign Minister. Gesher was established in late 2018, with a focus on social welfare issues.</p>
<p><b>Labour</b></p> 	<p><b>Avi Gabbay</b></p> 	<p><b>Left</b></p> <p>In the 2015 election the party merged with HaTnuah to form Zionist Union, but its leader Avi Gabbay unexpectedly ended the union shortly after elections were called.</p> <p>The party is the longest advocate for a negotiated two state solution and Gabbay has been critical of Prime Minister Netanyahu for leading Israel into diplomatic isolation.</p> <p>The party published a long-term plan to separate from the Palestinians and agree deals with moderate Arab states. The plan includes an end to building outside of</p>

			settlement blocs, legislation to compensate settlers living outside the bloc to relocate, and a referendum on the future status of Palestinian neighbourhoods on the outskirts of Jerusalem.
<p><b>Meretz</b></p> 	<p><b>Tamar Zandberg</b></p> 	<b>Left</b>	<p>Strongly favours a two-state solution and opposes Israeli settlement activity in the West Bank. The only self-identified left-wing Zionist party.</p> <p>The party has historically called for social policy reforms and for the separation of religion and state.</p>
<p><b>Ta'al-Hadash</b> (Arab Movement for Renewal / Democratic Front for Peace &amp; Equality)</p> 	<p><b>Ayman Odeh &amp; Ahmed Tibi</b></p> 	<b>Left/Arab Nationalist</b>	<p>After running together as part of the Joint List, that won 13 seats in 2015, the two larger parties, Hadash (Jewish-Arab / Communist) and Ta'al (Arab Movement for Renewal) agreed to run together on a joint slate. Parties support a two-state solution with independent Palestinian state on the 1967 borders and a capital in East Jerusalem and calls for the dismantling of all Israeli settlements in the West Bank.</p>
<p><b>Balad-Ra'am</b> (National Democratic Assembly / United Arab List)</p> 	<p><b>Dr Abbas Mansour</b></p> 	<b>Islamist / Arab Nationalist</b>	<p>After running together as part of the Joint List, that won 13 seats in 2015, the two smaller parties Balad (Pan-Arab Nationalist) and Ra'am (Islamist) agreed to run together on a joint slate after the other two parties from the Joint List announced a merger. Balad MK's have a history of making incendiary comments against the Israeli government and IDF.</p>